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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

AVOIDANCE OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT BY COLLEGE GRADUATES;
HELPING SHORTAGE OF MIDDLE-SCHOOL FACILITIES

There is a serious shortage of middle-school facilities in Peiping which will necessitate setting up makeshift classes to accommodate some 20,000 primary school graduates who are expected to seek enrollment in middle schools.

The Central People's Government will assign a batch of this year's college graduates to work in private industrial and commercial establishments as well as in government enterprises, the New York Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao of 28 August 1952 reported.

The Hua-ch'iao reproduces an editorial from the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao which indicates that college graduates are apparently reluctant to accept positions in private enterprises since it fell into disfavor with the government during the Three Anti's and Five Anti's movements and that they are now being urged to change their mistaken views that there is no future for these working in private establishments. The editorial says, "This [assignment of college graduates to private enterprises] accords with the policy of taking into account public and private interests that are beneficial to the over-all

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reconstruction of the nation. The opinion that there is no future working in private enterprise is incorrect. Private economic enterprise is a segment of the national economy. The Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference stipulates that any private economic enterprise that is beneficial to the nation's welfare and the people's livelihood should be assisted in its development. Graduates assigned to work in private enterprises should cheerfully accept their assignments and work diligently at their tasks."

Raising Faces Shortage of Middle-School Facilities

The serious shortage of middle-school facilities in Peiping will force nearly 50 percent of this year's 19,575 primary school graduates to attend make-shift classes indefinitely, the Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao of 5 July 1952 reported.

An article by Wang I-min, published in this paper, proposed a "revolutionary method" to help relieve the shortage, but admitted that there was no satisfactory solution in sight. Private and public middle-schools in Peiping can accommodate only 11,350 new students, but an estimated 19,575 will be graduating to enter middle-schools this year. There are also out-of-town and former students who are applying for admission to resume their studies which will increase the total number of middle-school applicants to more than 20,000.

Wang I-min reports that in the autumn of 1951, Peiping established 17 evening classes for middle-school students who could not be accommodated by the regular day schools, but these evening classes only partially settled the problem. Some of these evening classes were subsequently changed into full-time day classes or afternoon classes.

Wang I-min proposed the establishing of a "one classroom, two classes," and a "two classroom, three classes," system to relieve the forthcoming shortage. The first system involves using one classroom by one class while the second class makes use of other school facilities such as the library, auditorium, playground, etc., and vice-versa. The second system of using two classrooms for three classes assigns one classroom to each of the two classes while the third class alternates from one classroom to the other while either one of the two classes uses the library or other school facilities.

Acknowledging that his proposed method is not completely satisfactory, Wang I-min emphasized that there were no better methods to solve this problem, and that everyone must think realistically how to remedy this situation.

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